

## COTTON SPECULATION.

The following judicious reasoning of Mr. Buchanan in relation to the *speculations* of the United States Bank, will be read with interest by the merchant and the trader who are interested in a policy which threatens seriously to cripple and cut off their resources. The entire speech on the subject is one of the most admirable specimens of sound and sensible argument we have ever read, and we regret exceedingly that our limits and the press of other important matters preclude its publication. After stating that the sin of speculation in cotton lies at the door of the U. S. Bank, Mr. Buchanan continues as follows:

"Heaven knows the Legislature have been sufficiently liberal in conferring powers upon this institution but I doubt whether a single member of that body would vote to create a trading company, with a capital of \$35,000,000, in union with banking privileges. Let us pause and reflect for a moment upon the nature and consequences of these combined powers. A bank of discount and circulation, with such an enormous capital, and a trading company united! A bank expanding or contracting its discounts and circulation, as a bank, it can render money plenty or money scarce, at its pleasure. It can thus raise or depress the price of cotton, or any other article, and make the market to suit its speculating purposes. The most derangement that exists in the domestic exchanges of the country, the larger will be its profits. The period of a suspension of specie payments is the best harvest, during which it can amass millions. It is clearly the interest of this bank, whatever may be its inclination, that specie payments should continue suspended, and the domestic exchanges should continue deranged as long as possible. The ruin of the country thus becomes its most abundant source of profit. Accordingly, what do we find to have been its course of policy? I have heard it described by several gentlemen from the South and Southwest, some of whom are members of this body. It has gone into that region of the Union with the resurrection notes of the old Bank, the reissue of which this bill proposes to prohibit; in some States, it has exchanged them, the one-half for the depreciated local currency, and the other half for specie. With this local currency it has purchased cotton, and sent it to England for the purpose of paying its debts there, whilst with the specie it has replenished its vaults at home. In other States it has exchanged these dead notes of the old Bank for the notes of the local banks, receiving a large premium on the transaction, and with the latter has purchased cotton on speculation. A general resumption of specie payments has, then, first violated the charter from Congress by reissuing the notes of the old Bank, and then violated the charter from Pennsylvania by speculating in cotton. During the suspension of specie payments, these notes have been the only universal paper circulation throughout the country; and thus, by reissuing them, in defiance of the law, the present Bank has been enabled to accumulate extravagant profits.

"This charge against the Bank of speculating in cotton has never, to my knowledge, been contradicted. We have heard it from the other side of the Atlantic, as well as from the South and the Southwest. The Whig press of our country has commended, nay, almost glorified the bank for going into the cotton market, when that article was depressed and making large purchases, and its friends in England have echoed these notes of praise. Its example has produced a new era in banking. We find that the Southern and Southwestern banks have also become cotton merchants, and that the great staple of our country is no longer to be conducted by private merchants, but by banking corporations.

"Under this system, what will be the fate of your private merchant? This practice must be a ruin to, or they must all be ruined. The one or the other alternative is inevitable. What private individual can enter the cotton market in competition with the banks of the country? Individual enterprise can accomplish nothing in such a struggle. It would be the spear hurled by the feeble hand of the aged Priam, which source reached the buckler of the son of Achilles. The Bank of the United States, which, according to the testimony of its president, might have been destroyed by an exertion of its power, almost every bank in the country, with much greater ease destroy any private merchant who might dare to interfere with its speculations. Such a contest would be that of Hercules contending against an infant. It can acquire a monopoly against individual merchants in any branch of mercantile business in which it may engage; and after having prostrated all competition, it can then regulate the price of any article of commerce according to its pleasure. I do not say that such is either its wish or its intention; but I mean thus to illustrate the vast and dangerous power which it may exercise as a merchant. The East India company monopolized the trade of Asia, but it possessed no banking powers. It could not, therefore, by curtailing or expanding its issues, making money scarce or make money plenty at pleasure and thereby raise or depress the price of articles in which it traded. In this respect its power as a merchant was inferior to that now exercised by the Bank of the United States.

How vain, then, I might almost say, how ridiculous, it is for the people of the South to make the attempt to establish merchants in the Southern seaports for the purpose of conducting a direct trade with Europe in cotton and other articles of their production, in opposition to the Bank of the United States and their own local banks. This effort must fail, or the banks must cease to be merchants.

Senator Young, in a recent report to the New York Senate, has the following pithy sentence. It is not more severe than true:

"The Jews of old constructed a golden calf as an object of worship, but modern idolatry seems inclined to substitute a more economical material and to erect by law, a bloated paper god, under whose expanded nostrils the smoke of incense and fumes of adulation may ascend in perpetuity."

A man of enlarged ideas,—"Mister, where's your house?" asked a weary traveller, of a half-horse half-dog squatter.

"House, eh?—you take me for one that sort stranger? I sleeps in the Government purchase, eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi."

If the "regulator" is unable to regulate it is bankrupt, and ought to "wind up." If able, and unwilling—what then? The individuals are compelled to file bank notes, in order to keep the "greatest financier in the world" clear of these two horns of a most awkward dilemma.—*York (Pa.) Gazette.*

COQUETRY.—There is a cruelty in feminine coquetry, which is one of nature's contradictions. Pinned to the coldest materials—at the gentle smile and soothing word, yet nothing can exceed its utter hard-heartedness. Its element is vanity, of the coldest, hardest, and most selfish order; it sacrifices all sense of right, all kindly feelings, all pity, for the sake of a transient triumph.

## LIBRETT OF THE FREES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Within a year two attempts have been made by members of the Whig party, to intimidate editors by the performance of their duty to the public, by attempted violence. The first trial was made upon General Besangon, of the Free Trader, by a Mr. Quinan, (an unsuccessful aspirant for office, defeated, mainly, through the opposition of the Free Trader to his election) who under cover of a party of his political and personal friends, assaulted Gen. Besangon with an iron case. Gen. B., however, luckily, happening to have in his hand a sword-cane, applied it so dexterously and pointedly, in the region of his valiant assailant's paunch, that, but for the immediate intervention of a purse of silver dollars, which restrained the entrance of his weapon, and the interference of Quinan's friends, who flung themselves upon General Besangon and wrenched his weapon from his grasp, he would have reformed his naughty adversary's brilliant propensities altogether. The last offence of the kind happened at Vicksburg, a week or two since. Dr. HAGAN, the able and fearless editor of the States Rights paper at that place, having exposed the outrageous abuses which disgrace the banking system in Mississippi, and commented with just and warranted severity upon the malpractices of certain banks, tending to enrich themselves and beggar the planters—some of the bank gentry, directors, &c. entered the office of the Sentinel for the purpose of giving the editor "a lesson." But the learned doctor was not to be taken by that "snip." Putting his quill behind his ear, and looking sternly at them over his spectacles, he very coolly informed the gang that he was ready to attend to their "case" at an hour's warning, and would give them all sorts of "satisfaction," if favored with an honorable "call," and in a regular manner, whereupon they "marched," "abstained," "took themselves off," bearing their bleeding honor thick upon them, and have not troubled the editor since.

There is not a greater humbug on the earth than to say that a bank regulates exchanges. Facilitate and aid, true and genuine local prosperity, it may. But let the country be out of debt, let men make enough for their purposes of support and comfort and spend no more—let every man be square with his neighbor and the world, and all scores between North and South, and East and West mutually wiped out, and then an infant can regulate exchange just as well as the greatest financier. It wants no regulating. It regulates itself. It is only when the machinery of debt and credit is deranged and broken and disorganized that it needs the artist's hand to repair, mend and restore. Financiers are not the artists for restoring prosperity where it has run down. They may patch and plaster over the difficulty, but they will leave all hollow and deceitful within. Time is what is wanted. Pay and collect your debts—balance accounts between different parts of the country, and exchanges will want no regulating. A law of nature has settled the difference of exchange, and that is precisely what it would cost to transport the specie from point to point—at about 1.2 per cent. We want no doctors, except when we are sick; and all the quacks who have sprung up, amenable to the charge of *malaprazis*, finance doctors are the least to be relied upon.—*Mobile Reg.*

Exchange on the North, which two weeks ago was down to 10 per cent, has again risen to 15. The fall was accounted for on the supposed ability and determination of Mr. Biddle's bank to resume specie payment. The fact, of course, ought to be accounted for on the reverse principle—his ability and unwillingness to resume. It is said that this institution now holds all those in the West and South-west in check, and that he will not resume so long as he can keep up the profitable game which he has so long played in the South, viz: speculating in cotton—selling his old notes, for which nobody is liable, at a premium—and carrying on, by agencies, the brokerage and note-shaving business.

This is the man whom the whigs of the South wish to support—this the system which they seek to perpetuate.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

THE BULLY OF THE OPPOSITION.—John Bell late Whig speaker of the House, the leader of the opposition on the floor, and the political missionary employed last fall to instruct the moral people of Massachusetts in their duty, has committed the low, vulgar, blackguard act, of striking a member of Congress in debate. Unable to answer an opponent by argument or retort with his tongue, he has resorted to the use of his fist. What an honorable, high minded man! How fitted, by self-command, to be instructed with power to command others.

What says the moral sense of the country to this spirit of bullism? Look at Wise and Peyton, with daggers and pistols in a committee room Webb with his conspiracy for assassination. Graves with his hands red with the blood of the murdered Cilley; Wise, Manifee Crittenden, accessories in that murder. Listen to the vulgar profanity of Henry Clay on the floor of the House. See Henry A. Wise assailing in the House, with vulgar epithets, a disabled man, Mr. Gholson, just risen from a sick bed with his right arm in a sling, unable to raise it to his head. And lastly behold JOHN BELL, like some intoxicated brawler, striking a member in the presence of the whole House! These are the great leaders on whom they rely to save the country; and of such men modern Whiggery boastingly exclaims, "these are my jewels!"

What say you moral men, religious men, peace men, christian men, enlightened men, will you entrust the destinies of your country to the hands of such brawlers and ruffians? If you give the power to Whiggery, you must do it, for these are mighty men of the opposition.—*Boston Ad.*

The Clay party are about to suffer from the over development of the organ of hope in their candidate for the Presidency. Believing that he has secured his election, he has raised his true colors, and means to triumph in the name and as the champion of a grand National Bank. The people now see the designs of his party, and a few months will prove that Mr. Clay had been wise to have kept back that card a little longer.

In Rhode Island there are 158 Sunday Schools auxiliary to the Union, containing 1400 teachers, and 12,000 pupils; with about 20,000 volumes in the libraries. Nine instances are mentioned in which flourishing village churches have sprung from Sabbath Schools in that State.

LATEST FASHION.—The New York belles, at the latest dates, were sporting a new and rich adorned style of bonnets called "Victoria Bonnets." It is all the rage, and is composed of straw-colored and green silk, trimmed with rose-colored riband; the passion flower on the left side, and a simple wreath of white roses in the crown.

There are about 50 vessels averaging 500 tons each engaged in the French whale fishery out of Harve. Their cost is ten millions francs. The crews number 1500. The families supported by them about 1000. Total value of their cargoes annually about ten millions francs.

## COLUMBUS, MISS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1835.

Democratic Candidate for United States Senator.

JAMES F. TROTTER, OF LOWDOWN.

For Representative.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

"Let the laboring classes beware." The reign of skin plasters is drawing to a close, and many are the poor and ignorant who will be caught in the trap. Every worthless bit of paper now circulating, must finally stop somewhere! It will not stop in the hands of the rich and cautious! The hands of the laborer will be its resting place. Let the working classes beware. Let them begin to refuse all shams. They can get silver if they refuse the rags.—*Globe.*

WINE DOCTRINE.—Men have found that the chances of having a good chief magistrate by virtue are about equal to the chances of obtaining one by regular election. And hence we will, that the superior intelligence of our citizens may render this government an exception, TIME WILL SHOW THAT THIS IS A MISTAKE. No nation can be an exception, till the Almighty change the whole character of man.—*Letter of Syng.*

Extract from the London Bankers' Circular of January 27th, 1837.

"From its nature, the influence of a bank must be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not to the democracy of numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered banks having immense power. The late bank of the U. States was one of this description, and its political influence was prodigious."

HENRY CLAY'S Declaration of War against the occupant and Pre-emption of Sellers.

"I did say the squatters on the public lands were a LAWLESS RABBLE; that they might as well seize upon our forts and arsenals, or on the public treasury, as to rush out and seize on the public lands. I WILL OPPOSE THESE CLAIMS AS LONG AS GOD GIVES ME THE POWER AND ABILITY TO DO SO."—*H. Clay's Speech on the pre-emption bill, January, 1835.*

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The prospectus of this valuable magazine has already appeared in several numbers of our paper. By the politeness of Mr. Smallwood, the Agent for the work in Madisonville, (Mo.) we have been favored with the first four numbers. We know of no work of the day which, for general interest and for the ability with which most of its articles are written, can compete with this. It is devoted to the support of democratic principles, and may be emphatically termed the people's advocate against the bank bought attorneys of the federalists and aristocrats. We keep a number of the work always on our table, and invite our friends to call and see it. We shall be happy to send on a large list of subscribers from this place.

Each number contains a portrait of some one of our distinguished statesmen, which alone are worth the subscription price of the whole volume. The likenesses of Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Rives, Kendall, Polk, Poinsett and Forsyth, have already been published, and are said to be excellent, as they are taken from life, by the most eminent artist in the country.

SPIRIT OF FEDERALISM.—We have never seen the true federal spirit more strongly exhibited than in the following extract from the "Enquirer," a new journal printed at Carrollton in this State. A few months since we published an article from a Rodney paper declaring that the wealth, intelligence and talent of the State were confined to the river counties, and now we find the same false boast repeated by another federal mouthpiece, with the additional compliment to the citizens of the democratic counties—that they are peopled by "ignorant pioneers" following on the heels of the "savages" who have just removed. What think you citizens of Marshall, La Fayette, Chickasaw, Monroe, Winston, Oktobeeha, Noxubee, Attala and others, that gave a majority for Claiborne and Davis?

Because you do not blindly worship the great head of the Federal-whig party—the God MAMMON—because you prefer the fathers and the ancient landmarks of the constitution marked out by their wisdom, and consecrated by their blood—because you refuse to bow down in base idolatry before their infernal corporations, and scorn to vote for men acting in unison with your bigot enemies at the north—you—the men that defend your country right or wrong—its shield and spear—you are to be denounced as ignorant; as savage; as every thing base and infamous. This is the true Federal spirit—arrogant, over-bearing, proscriptive—the spirit which would place the wheel in chains or doom its opponents to the fagot and the stake. God preserve this free country from its terrible dominion!

"Stagnant"—In every county in the State, where the people are distinguished for intelligence, refinement, and all the improvements of advanced civilization, the Whigs in the late election, have been signally victorious. As instance, Audits, Adams, Jefferson, Hinds, Madison, Warren, Wilkinson, Yazoo, and Lowndes. And the converse holds equally good in the new counties settled by the honest, but ignorant pioneers of the civilization, who generally follow immediately after the savages, the Van Buren Loco Focos have decided victories. Instance Tippah, Tishomingo, Itawamba, &c. Let the heavenly light of intelligence once dispel the clouds of ignorance and prejudice, and all the people will be Whigs.

"Just like the whigs," as the Argus says, to be inconsistent. They have talked loud against electing Bank Directors to the Legislature, and in the same breath recommended the election of Capt. Both Peebles for that station. We understood from a prominent director of the Real Estate Bank, that all the stockholders in that institution were directors; that any five acting as finance committee could decide upon what paper to discount, &c. Verily, the good whigs have showed their consistency by putting the address of Mr. Peebles in nomination, but it is just like them! The Democratic candidate is no bank director; he never voted for a bank charter, and has sustained every measure calculated to keep the banks in check; he is opposed to all monopolies and SHIN-PLASTERS! The people know it and will sustain him.

MR. CLAY, in his late speech, has the following: "I have always found him (President) in his manners and deportment, civil, courteous and gentlemanly; and he dispenses, in the noble mansion which he now occupies, one worthy the residence of Chief Magistrate of a great people, a generous and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of more than twenty years duration has inspired me with a respect for the man; although I regret to be compelled to say, I detest the magistrate." "I detest the magistrate"—says Mr. Clay. Yes, he would now detest the angel Gabriel, were he to find him in the Presidential Chair. He is gagged by ambition and envy—yet he is forced to admit the purity, amiability and elevation of the private character of the President. We ask the public to compare the account which Mr. Clay gives of the civility, courteousness, gentlemanly conduct, and generous and liberal hospitality of the President—qualities which have been developed through an acquaintance of thirty years, and inspired Mr. Clay with respect for the man—we say compare these admissions with the vile abuse lavished on Mr. Van Buren by the opposition press, in the late canvass for the presidency, and then decide whether the conductors of it ought not to be despised.

MR. WISE.—Three years ago, when we were threatened with a French invasion, President Jackson asked for an appropriation to put our detached fortifications in repair, to launch several fine men-of-war then on the stocks, and put the country generally in a state of defence. The Federal bank men opposed the bill. Daniel Webster particularly, and he declared he "would not vote one dollar even if the enemy were thundering at the gates of the capitol." A few days since, in the debate on the Cherokee treaty, another would-be-federal leader, Mr. Wise, affirmed that he would not vote another cent to protect all Florida from massacre; that he would rather order all our troops from the Territory save barely enough to protect the Indian from the white man; "he would not, when humanity, justice and every moral and sacred obligation due to the country and to man, called for its discontinuance, longer urge such a war." Merciful God! how dare this man—blood-stained with the murder of Cilley—speak of "humanity," "justice," or "moral and sacred obligation!" What blasphemy! Where was his humanity when he instigated a duel that broke the heart of the wife and made orphans of the children? Where his sense of moral and sacred obligation? Does he still thirst for human blood? Is he drunk with it, that by removing the troops, he would consign the settlers of Florida and their innocent families to the tomahawk! It is indeed melancholy to believe, that the zeal of party warfare could urge any one to such extremes, or endow a man with fortitude enough to declaim about humanity and justice when those who heard him could see the blood-drops of murder still upon his uplifted hands.

"Just like the whigs,"—*Argus.* Under this head, the Argus laments the running of two whig candidates in the district represented in congress by the late Job Lawler of Alabama. They poor federal whiggies will be bent any way in that district. We learn from our Pickens county friends that Mr. Ellis will get the almost unanimous vote of "Old Pickens." The democrats of Alabama are firm and unyielding in their adherence to principle, and will not be swayed from their course, though the whigs, for the purpose of creating local influence, might start a candidate in every precinct in the district.

MYXIC FESTIVAL.—We learn from several eye witnesses, that the celebration of St. John's day at Aberdeen, drew together the largest assemblage ever known in Monroe. The Oration of Dr. Estes is spoken of as one of that gentleman's happiest efforts; the Address of Rev. Mr. Tucker was appropriate to the occasion. Our neighbor of the Argus as well as several of our bachelor friends, speak rapturously of the ladies of Monroe; we suspect some of them will be frequent visitors to that hospitable county. This is as it should be; we like to see social feeling cultivated between neighbors, and we really hope the young ladies of the adjacent counties will smile upon all the efforts of our young gentlemen to promote union and harmony.

Capt. Peebles has not failed to answer the respectful queries put by "Jefferson" in the last Democrat. We would like to have the people of Lowndes know whether he intends to join the federalists and abolitionists of the north in the support of Henry Clay for this Presidency. We commend to the particular attention of the whig candidate, the courteous communication of Jefferson, in another column. We assure our whig friend that it comes from one of his former supporters; you cannot surely remain silent.

It would be interesting to the people of this county to know whether you will, if elected, sustain Judge Trotter for the office he now holds. The Democratic candidate has come out frankly and avowed his political sentiments. The whig candidate should be equally frank.

FOUND.—The Argus asserts that "the fortune of Samuel Butler or a large part of it is involved in the fate of the Tombigby Bank." Mr. Butler owns a few shares of stock in the institution alluded to by the Argus; but if any person has the curiosity to ride a half dozen miles down the Tombigby river, they can easily see where his interest lies, and in what his fortune is invested. They will there find a plain, unassuming planter, whose property was gained by honest industry, and is entirely independent of banks or shipplasters; the sprung from among the farming population, with whose interests he is identified, and if the yeomanry of Lowndes are true to themselves, he will be triumphantly elected over his whig competitor.

MR. VAN BUREN.—MR. CLAY'S OPINION OF HIM.—It is fashionable with the federal papers to abuse Mr. Van Buren as a knave, fool, ruffian, &c. We ask all such laugh-whingers to read the following extract from the Louisville Advertiser:

Mr. Clay, in his late speech, has the following: "I have always found him (President) in his manners and deportment, civil, courteous and gentlemanly; and he dispenses, in the noble mansion which he now occupies, one worthy the residence of Chief Magistrate of a great people, a generous and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of more than twenty years duration has inspired me with a respect for the man; although I regret to be compelled to say, I detest the magistrate."

"I detest the magistrate"—says Mr. Clay. Yes, he would now detest the angel Gabriel, were he to find him in the Presidential Chair. He is gagged by ambition and envy—yet he is forced to admit the purity, amiability and elevation of the private character of the President. We ask the public to compare the account which Mr. Clay gives of the civility, courteousness, gentlemanly conduct, and generous and liberal hospitality of the President—qualities which have been developed through an acquaintance of thirty years, and inspired Mr. Clay with respect for the man—we say compare these admissions with the vile abuse lavished on Mr. Van Buren by the opposition press, in the late canvass for the presidency, and then decide whether the conductors of it ought not to be despised.

## LETTER FROM SENATOR TROTTER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11th 1835.

Gentlemen:—I perceive by an article in a late number of the Argus, which was shown to me by an acquaintance in this place on yesterday, that I am charged by the Editor of that paper with hostility to the resolution to rescind the specie circular; and that the ground of this charge is the vote I gave, in conjunction with many of the friends of the resolution, to refer it to the committee on Finance. This is very unjust to me, and I am persuaded that the Editor knew it; for he must have seen my vote recorded in favor of this resolution, when offered as an amendment to the treasury bill, the evening that bill passed the Senate. If Mr. Clay's joint resolution, which contained the identical proposition which I have referred to, and which was incorporated into the sub-treasury bill, had proposed nothing more, it would, no doubt, have been acted on by the Senate without the reference. But it will be recollected that another branch of the resolution proposed to compel the executive department of the government to take in payment of the public dues, the notes of each of the nine hundred banks and branches in the United States which may at any time hereafter resume specie payments.

To have acted upon a subject of such vast magnitude, in the hurried manner indicated by the Argus to be proper, would have been contrary not only to the settled usage of Congress, but highly dangerous. When, therefore, the action was made to refer the resolution, I voted for it, as did many others who were the zealous friends to that branch of it which proposed to rescind the circular. After the committee had made their report, the resolution was taken up in committee, and an amendment which was offered by Mr. Webster as a substitute for the first branch of the joint resolution of Mr. Clay, and which embraced the substance if not the exact terms of the amendment to the treasury bill before mentioned, was adopted by a vote of thirty-four to nine, I voted in the affirmative, as the journals of the Senate will show. The vote was as follows on the final passage of the resolution:

YEAS.—Messrs Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Montan, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Alabama, Soviet, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Wall, Webster, White, Williams and Young.

It is well known here that I was in favor of the measure, and proposed to unite with the friends of the administration from the West in addressing a communication to the President to revoke the order. I was anxious for the rescission of the circular because the Legislature of Mississippi had adopted with much unanimity, resolutions instructing the members of Congress from the State to urge a repeal; and because I believed and hoped it would aid and encourage the banks in the western States to resume specie payments.

I hope these facts will remove the urgent and very distressing necessity for a call of the County meetings so eloquently depicted by the candid Editors of the Argus.

Your friend and serv't.  
JAMES F. TROTTER.  
Messrs WORTHINGTON & LESTER.

EDITOR'S COMMENT.—We give publicity to the following letter for the purpose of warning all persons from trusting the individuals named:  
Post Office, De Kalb, Mi.,  
June 23d, 1835.

Gentlemen: You will please discontinue your paper addressed to Jesse Cooper and L. W. Pennington. The latter gentleman has cut out. Respectfully, &c. W. W. BARNES, P. M. Jesse Cooper is indebted to us \$6.50; L. W. Pennington owes \$7.00. We hope postmasters in every part of the country will be prompt in giving information of all delinquents, in order that we may give due information to the public.

D. Harding, Jonesborough, Ark. owes \$22. The postmaster informs us that he run away more than a year ago! It was his duty to inform us in three months if the paper was not taken out.

"The times that tried men's souls."—We have thrown together several extracts on our first page calculated to revive in the minds of the present generation, the toils our fathers underwent in the achievement of our liberties. We hope every mother in the republic will make the Declaration of Independence one of the first studies of her sons. The spirit of liberty should be instilled into their youthful minds, and nurtured with unceasing care.

Certificates of Deposit at par in Philadelphia. Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. A. Stodart, of Philadelphia, in our paper to-day. The course of Mr. Stodart is a very liberal one, and our mercantile friends in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi will do well to give him a call.

An example worthy of Imitation.—All property owners in Columbus should imitate our enterprising fellow-citizen, Col. T. G. BLEWETT, in the external arrangement of their dwellings and side-walks. Nothing tends more to beautify a city than shade trees and gravelled or paved walks.

The demand for cotton in the Liverpool market has increased a little since our last notice. The circular of May 16, quotes an advance of one-eighth per cent per lb.

L. J. H. TRACY of this city, has been appointed assistant engineer on the Tombigby rail road. He was educated in the science of engineering at the celebrated institution of Capt. Partridge at Middletown, Conn. and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the corps.

The Hon. S. J. Gholson has been in town several days attending our court. We are happy to state that his health is greatly improved.

JUDGE TROTTER.—The State of Mississippi has been singularly unfortunate in being without her full representation during the present session of Congress. For a considerable portion of the time, the Hon. J. F. TROTTER was the member representing that State in either House. Whilst Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were here, they were in ill health, and when they were vacated, and before the return of the present Representatives, Senator WALKER was some months confined to his room by indisposition, and has now been compelled to leave Washington. Consequently, that part of the duty of a member of Congress which is the most arduous to wit: the attendance to the wants of the people of the State he represents, fell undividedly upon Mr. Trotter.

We have never yet expressed an opinion of that gentleman; but as the session is now drawing to a close, justice requires that we should give him a passing notice. We believe, from all we have observed, that our opinion will be substantially by all men of all parties; for, if we are mistaken, his amiable deportment, and unobtrusive modesty, have won for him the regard of almost every member of the Senate; and he has been enabled to serve his State very effectively.

This has been strongly illustrated by his getting up and carrying through two important measures for the benefit of the new counties of Mississippi, a long time in advance of their deferred position on the docket of the Senate. If they had abided their regular order on the docket they would probably have died still-born at the close of the session. We allude to the bill to reorganize the district court of the United States for the State of Mississippi, and the bill to confirm certain purchases of the public lands under the act of the 19th of June, 1834. The first establishes a court of the United States for the convenience of that large and important portion of Mississippi composed of the counties formed out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw cessions of territory. The latter of these bills settled a question which threatened to disturb the land titles of an immense number of the citizens of the Choctaw country. The courtesy displayed by the Senate on that occasion was alike creditable to them and the Mississippi Senator.

Judge TROTTER is a gentleman of decided talents, strong practical sense and of most thorough business habits and bears the impress of that inflexible integrity of principle and high moral worth that win the regard of friend and foe.

Globe, June 14.

## SPECIAL TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court has just closed its session near two weeks. Our newly elected Judge, Hon. Hendry S. Bennett, has given universal satisfaction in his decisions; all the members of the bar speak in terms of commendation of his official conduct; he supplies the place of his distinguished predecessor with great credit to himself.

The District Attorney and Grand Jury have performed distinguished services. We understand that sixty indictments were found against the violators of the gambling, tavern and duelling laws of our State. The noble stand thus taken we sincerely trust will be persevered in; our criminal laws have been suffered to remain almost dead letter on our statute books.

Phil, a negro belonging to Judge Perkins, who was found guilty of the murder of Bartley, has had a new trial granted, in consequence of the development of additional testimony after the verdict was rendered.

We publish the following correspondence with unfeigned pleasure. The thanks of the whole community are due to Mr. Gray for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duty. We trust he has been instrumental in checking the vice of gambling, which we learn has been carried on to an alarming extent in our town; the walls and unwary have been enticed within the snare of these establishments and robbed of their money by these heartless cormorants; it ought not to be tolerated in a moral community. We really hope the efforts of our district attorney will always be seconded by efficient grand juries.

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury, in and for the County of Lowndes, present to Henry Gray, District Attorney, our thanks for his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duty at the present term of the court.

RICHARD T. BROWN, Foreman.  
Francis Leech, Jno. A. Criger,  
W. G. Wells, N. E. Wright,  
John M. Rogers, Robert Sims,  
John H. Riley, W. M. Milkin,  
Wm. A. Davis, Edward Greer,  
Washington Wells, Edward B. Randolph.

COLUMBUS, June 27th, 1835.

MESSRS. RICHARD BROWN, FRANCIS LEACH and others:—The favorable opinion you have been pleased to express of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the Office of District Attorney, at this term of the Court, has produced in my mind emotions which can more readily be conceived by you than expressed by me. The office I hold is one of a highly responsible character, and unopposed in its duties. I was previously apprehensive that the manner in which I should discharge them would fall short of what the community had a right to demand. Although I was conscious that very many would give me credit for the good intention, yet good intentions in a public officer are no excuse for a want of skill. Under these circumstances, therefore, Gentlemen, the expression of your favorable opinion of the manner in which my duty has been discharged, has not failed to produce a feeling of the most lively satisfaction. But gentlemen, as a public officer I have done nothing more than endeavor to do my duty.

There can be no tribunal intended to co-operate with the judicial powers in the detection and punishment of crimes more perfect than that of a Grand Jury, whose duty it is not only to see that offenders do not escape without punishment, but likewise to shield the innocent against those groundless accusations too common in a country where any one can carry on a public prosecution at the expense of the State. Long experience has shown that in no body of men intended to exercise impo that function connected with the judicial departments of the State have been more uniformly respected than Grand Jurors.

The expression of my opinion of the manner in which you met and discharged the obligation which devolved upon you as Grand Jurors, would add nothing to the general approbation of the whole community. And in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to hope, that the advantage to the community from your labors may be commensurate with your zeal in behalf of its best interests.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY GRAY.

The steamboat Conqueror, while at Mayville lately, took fire, and burned to the water's edge.

Eclipse of the Sun.—There will be a total eclipse of the Sun on the 15th of September next, in the United States.

About 70,000 of the Glasgow people, including 18,000 women, have petitioned Parliamt for the total Abolition of West India slavery.